

A SMALL ENTERPRISE WELL KEPT

COLUMBUS COURIER

Published in the Interest of Columbus and the Lower Mimbres Valley

Vol. I.

Columbus, Luna County, New Mexico, September 8, 1911.

No. 12.

INVENTIONS BOOST VALUES

The Land Owner is a Sovereign. Everyone Works for the Land-Owner.

Everyone, whether willingly or not, works for the land owner. And especially is this true of the inventor. The invention of the modern harvester increased the value of grain producing land one-half; the invention of the cotton gin poured thousands of dollars into the coffers of the southern plantation owners that would never have been there otherwise, and the recently perfected cotton picking machine will still further add to their wealth; the inauguration of the government free delivery has brought the city to the farmers' front doors, and the parcels post will mean another saving of hundreds of dollars to him annually; the invention of the telephone, the phonograph and the automobile has made farm life convenient and attractive, while the discoveries of Burbank, and other scientists, have converted large scopes of worthless arid land into valuable farm land now worth from \$20 to \$200 per acre.

While the inventor has contributed his brain product to the increased valuation of most all land throughout the United States, yet in no section has the enhanced value been so great as in the southwest. In California, Arizona and New Mexico there are large scopes of land to be found underlaid with an inexhaustible supply of water percolating its way through sand and gravel strata to an ultimate outlet hundreds and thousands of miles away from its source. The soil above, the virgin soil of the desert, unleached by heavy rains, is heavily laden with chemical salts, lime, potash, magnesium, phosphoric acid—the accumulation of centuries—is awaiting the hand of man to sow the seed when the crops spring forth in abundance. There is plenty of this land which ten years ago was considered fit for nothing, and could not be sold for 10 cents per acre, which today the owners are refusing from \$50 to \$500 per acre. And in a large measure this enhanced valuation has been brought about by the inventor. The perfecting of engines, and pumps, the improved methods of transmitting electricity,

the invention of screening devices, and other means of well development has helped to make all this possible.

Now, since pumping for irrigation has proven practicable, many of the experienced irrigators consider a good pumping plant a far better proposition than an artesian well or a water right under some gravity ditch system. The difficulty experienced with artesian supply is that not infrequently it is impossible to obtain a sufficient head of water for irrigation, while the man with the gravity ditch proposition is many times inconvenienced by shortage of water and not being able to use the supply just when his crops need it, having to take his turn with the rest of the irrigators receiving water from the same ditch. With the man who pumps his water it is quite different. He owns and controls his own pumping plant, can put the water onto his crops just as it is needed and in the quantity needed. He has no fear of litigation, and no quarrels with his neighbor above who may be inclined to use more than his share. Furthermore, the water he uses, being pumped from the depths of the earth is invariably a purer quality than that furnished by an open stream—has no alkali or other deteriorating salts, and carries no undesirable sediment or seed weeds to be scattered over his land injuring his crops, depreciating his soil fertility and causing extra labor to keep the fields clean.

The land owner is in a position to reap the benefit of every class of labor-saving invention, every improvement in government pol-

icies, every discovery of science which pertains to agriculture or horticulture, and, at the same time by virtue of all of these, he not only is able to increase the range and quantity of his productions, but his land is also increasing in value all the time.

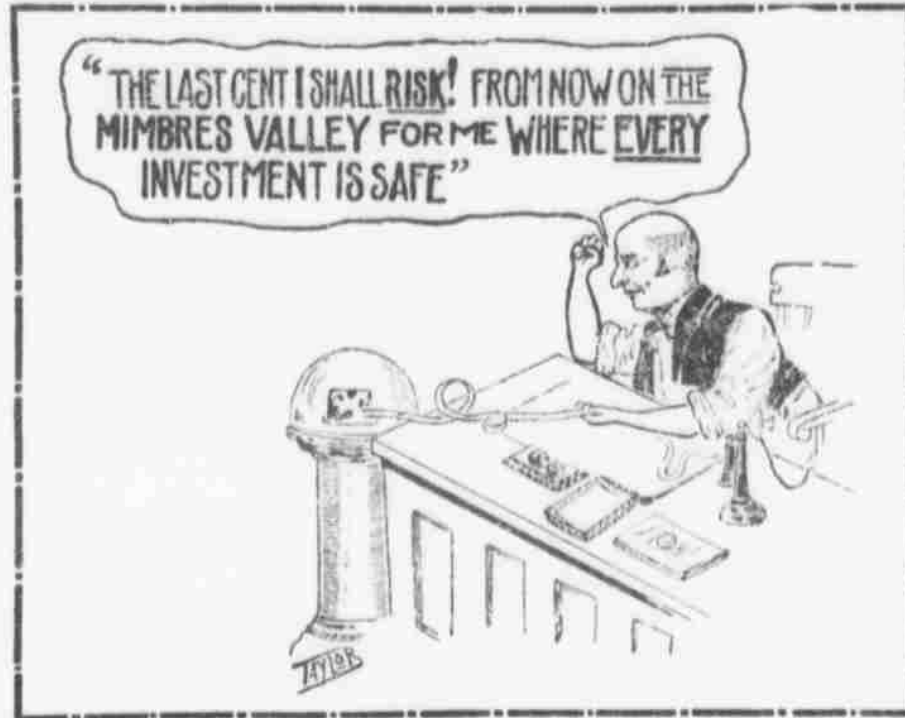
The ownership of land is safe. It is better than government bonds, and the returns are not only as sure but much larger. The land owner is untroubled by rent, or worry as to where he may live next year. He is sure of his job. He is a sovereign. The problems that vex the professional class, the tradesman or the artisan, may surge up to the very borders of his domain; the angry roar of oppressed millions may strike upon his ear; but within the charmed area known as "his farm" he stands secure. It is an island of refuge amid a sea of discontent. The Law guards its entrance from all hostile approach, and within Nature graciously supplies all his needs.

El Pasoans Like Columbus.

Never a week goes by but finds some citizen of El Paso taking up a homestead in the lower Mimbres Valley. This week the following persons obtained locations: Miss Helen G. Cook, Fred M. Bagee, A. L. Wheaton, Wm. Schoenradt, Howard Oakes, W. R. Stevens and W. A. Bragg.

Without an exception they are all very enthusiastic regarding the future of this section, and are planning the improvement of their recently acquired tracts just as soon as possible.

Now forget "territory" and learn to write STATE.



LOW GRADE FUEL ENGINES

Improvement of Internal Combustion Engines Makes Irrigation More Profitable.

The gasoline engine is the farmer's friend in this valley. It stands at a moment's notice ready to flood his fields with the water lying underneath his crops. It has solved the problem of raising water successfully, and the continued improvements that are being made by inventors is materially reducing the cost of pumping water, thus increasing the irrigator's profit.

A number of reputable manufacturers of internal combustion engines have solved the problem of economical operation by placing on the market high grade engines which are designed to operate on the lower grade distillates and kerosene as light as 38 Baume gravity, and having a flash point below 120 Fahrenheit. Fuel of this description can, in nearly every instance, be purchased for less than half the price asked for gasoline.

These engines have passed the experimental stage, and the advisability is urgently suggested that the farmer take advantage of the fact that they will represent a saving in operative cost of at least 50 per cent as compared with gasoline.

It is more than probable that in a short time all important manufacturers of gasoline engines will be forced to work out designs to permit them to recommend their engines for use on cheaper liquid fuels than gasoline. It is up to the farmer to force the issue by insisting that he be given an engine which will operate successfully on the low grade cheap fuels.

The kerosene and distillate engines are just as easy to start and as simple in operation as the gasoline type, and it is a fact that under many conditions these engines will pay for themselves in saving over the use of gasoline about every two to three years.

Kerosene and distillate is obtainable at any of the Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma refineries. They are cheap, easily stored, and are not wasted in quality by storage, and are not as dangerous to handle as gasoline.

Engines properly installed are gasoline savers. See Kearney,